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be safely instructed in the ordinary schools of the city, and to furnish for the conduct of such schools such medical, food, or other supplies as are necessary for the purposes for which such schools are or may be established.

WASHINGTON.

Hotels—Sanitary regulation of. (Regulations State board of health adopted July 15, 1912.)

SECTION X. (1) The plumbing of every hotel shall conform to the plumbing ordinances of the city wherein the hotel may be located, provided that if this city has no plumbing ordinance, then the plumbing shall conform to the ordinances of the nearest city having ordinances governing plumbing.

(2) Every hotel shall provide at least one public toilet to every 30 rooms or fraction thereof, and shall provide at least 1 public urinal for every 3 toilets. All toilets must be properly plumbed and be connected with the sewer, wherever there is a public sewer. In cities and towns having no sewerage system, open earth toilets or privies will be allowed, but must be disinfected with dry lime daily and emptied twice each week and thoroughly screened from flies. Open toilets must be located not less than 40 feet away from all kitchens and dining rooms and pantry openings. Privy vaults are prohibited.

(3) In cities and towns having no sewerage system, hotels with plumbing and sewage waste must be provided with a suitable disposal of the sewage, which disposal must be approved by the local health officer. Cesspools will not be allowed except upon recommendation of the local health officer, approved by the State commissioner of health.

(4) All garbage and kitchen refuse must be kept in tight metal cans with a metal cover encircling the top of the can, and must be removed once daily.

(5) All dining rooms, kitchens, and pantries must be thoroughly screened from flies.

(6) All outside sleeping rooms must have at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each individual, with sufficient openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained; inside sleeping rooms must contain 1,000 cubic feet of air space for each individual, and have sufficient openings connected with rooms or halls having outside openings so that a minimum of 3,000 cubic feet of air per hour can be obtained.

(7) Whenever a room has been occupied by a guest sick with or exposed to any communicable disease, it shall be thoroughly fumigated in accordance with the directions of the local health officer before being occupied by another guest.

Communicable Diseases—Control of. (Regulations State Board of Health adopted July 15, 1912.)

PREVENTION OF SPREAD THROUGH INDUSTRIAL CAMPS.

SEC. XI. (1) That hereafter contractors and all other persons who may establish an industrial camp or camps, for the purpose of logging or any like industry, or for the purpose of constructing any road, railroad, or irrigation canal, or other work requiring the maintenance of camps for men engaged in such work, or any other temporary or permanent industrial camps of whatsoever nature, shall report to the State commissioner of health concerning the location of such camp or camps, and shall arrange such camp or camps in a manner approved by the State commissioner of health so as to maintain good sanitary conditions, and shall at all times keep such camp or camps in a sanitary condition satisfactory to the State board of health.

(2) The health officer of each county shall report to the State commissioner of health on the location of all industrial or construction camps within his jurisdiction in the months of January and June of each year.

Whenever a county health officer shall receive information as to the proposed location of new camps within his jurisdiction, he shall notify the State commissioner

of health, giving location of camp, name, and address of the parties responsible for said camp.

(3) All contractors and other persons responsible for the control and management and construction of industrial camps must use all reasonable precautions to protect the men in their employ from disease, and to that end shall follow, as closely as the individual surroundings of each camp will permit, the instructions furnished by the State commissioner of health.

(4) The following are the instructions and recommendations relative to the proper sanitation of camps. The natural topography of the land where camps must of necessity be located renders it impossible to specify in detail complete plans for temporary camps, but the management of camps will be held strictly responsible for failure or refusal to comply with the general intent and spirit of these regulations.

(a) Camps should be established upon dry, well-drained ground.

(b) Any natural sink holes or collection of pools of water should be artificially drained and filled when the camp is first established.

(c) The general scheme of the relation of the structure of the camps should be as follows: Stable and kitchen should be at the opposite ends of the camp and separated by a distance as great as consistent with the natural topography of the land and with the necessity for convenient access to the stables.

(d) Eating houses should be next to the kitchen and beyond the eating house should come the bunk houses, and between the bunk houses and the stables the toilets for the men in the camp.

(e) The use of the toilets provided for the men should be made obligatory, and instant discharge of any employee polluting the soil must be rigidly enforced to make such rules effective.

(f) A small temporary incinerator should be constructed near the stables. Incinerators capable of doing effective work can be constructed for not over \$25, sufficient to care for all the refuse of a camp of 150 men and stables of 10 to 12 horses.

(g) There must be in camps of 100 men or over one employee whose particular duty should be acting as scavenger and garbage collector.

(h) All manure should be gathered and burned each day, and for the convenience of the collector should be thrown into a tightly covered box.

(i) All fecal matter should be treated in the same way or else treated in some other approved manner. Collection and incineration is the safest in the long run and the easiest method by making use of the removable pan, which can be freshly limed.

(j) The kitchen and eating houses in particular should be effectively screened. It is also desirable to have this done for the bunk houses.

(k) All garbage should be collected in tight cans and incinerated daily along with manure and other rubbish.

(l) Noninflammable refuse, such as tin cans, should be collected daily and placed in a deep earth pit and covered with a light covering of earth each day.

(m) All urinals should consist of open trenches limed with quicklime, and fresh quicklime should be added in the proportion of one-half barrel per day for 100 men.

(n) All food supplies should be carefully screened.

(o) Thorough and systematic scrubbing of kitchens and eating houses, and to a less extent bunk houses, should be regularly insisted upon.

(p) The supply of water for the camp should be carefully decided upon, and wherever possible, if the camp is to remain several weeks, it is well to run the water in pipes from an absolutely uncontaminated source.

(q) All sick from whatever cause should be isolated from the remainder of the crew immediately.

(r) All persons engaged in the care of the premises and handling of the food, particularly cooks and helpers, should be carefully examined and particular attention paid to the point as to whether or not they have suffered from typhoid fever within recent years.

PREVENTION OF SPREAD THROUGH SCHOOLS.

SEC. XII. (1) Exclusion from school.—Children suffering from any disease requiring quarantine or isolation shall be excluded from all schools.

Children from the same families shall be excluded from school as long as the disease exists in the family, unless otherwise stated in the rules for the individual disease.

(2) No child, janitor, or teacher suffering from tuberculosis shall be allowed to attend or work in any public, private, or parochial school.

(3) Any health officer shall, upon request from the county superintendent of schools or any school principal, inspect a school where tuberculosis in a pupil or pupils is suspected. If upon investigation and examination the health officer decides any pupil to be tuberculous, he shall exclude such pupil from school, nor shall any such pupil be allowed to return to school until proof satisfactory to the health officer that such pupil is not suffering from tuberculosis is established.

(4) Upon request from the county superintendent of schools stating that he believes a teacher or janitor in any school in the county to be afflicted with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis, the health officer shall thereupon investigate and examine such teacher or janitor, and if he shall find teacher or janitor to be tuberculous, or if they refuse such examination, he shall then order the board of directors of such school district to suspend such teacher or janitor from their duties until satisfactory evidence of freedom from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis is furnished the health officer.

(5) In addition to the diseases elsewhere declared by these rules to be subject to quarantine or isolation, any child shall be excluded from any private, parochial, or public school by the health officer who is afflicted with the following diseases:

Contagious conjunctivitis, impetigo contagiosa, mumps, pediculosis (lice), ringworm, scabies (itch), or any suppurative disease of a foul or offensive nature, provided that in cases of ringworm, scabies, or pediculosis the child may be allowed to continue school attendance at the discretion of the health officer if proper treatment be immediately instituted.

(6) All children in any community where smallpox actually exists shall be excluded from private, parochial, or public schools until vaccinated, unless they can present certificates from a legally qualified physician attesting to a successful vaccination within seven years or can give positive proof of having already had smallpox.

(7) Whenever any pupil, janitor, or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school is afflicted with any disease for which disinfection is required by the rules of the State board of health, the school buildings, school room, or rooms, must be declared infected and dangerous to the public health, and such school building, room or rooms, shall not be used again for school purposes until thorough disinfection of the same has been carried out under the directions of the local health officer.

(8) Whenever any school principal or teacher in any private, parochial, or public school has reasons to suspect that any pupil is suffering from or has been exposed to any contagious or infectious disease required by the rules and regulations of the State board of health to be excluded from school, such principal or teacher shall send such child home and report the occurrence to the local health officer by the most direct means available, and any pupil so excluded shall not be permitted to attend school again until such pupil shall present a certificate from a legally qualified physician stating that the child is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(9) Whenever in the judgment of the State commissioner of health or any county health officer or health officer of a city of the first class or any board of health of any city it is advisable to close the schools because of the prevalence of any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, he or they shall serve written notice upon the board of school directors or the responsible officials of any private, parochial, or Sunday school in the same district in which such disease or diseases prevail, directing them to close all schools immediately, nor shall any such schools be reopened until ordered by the proper health official.

REGULATION OF FUNERALS AND THE BURIAL OF BODIES.

SEC. XIII. (1) The health officer shall supervise the conducting of funerals in all cases of acute infectious diseases.

(2) In case of funerals from houses that still continue under quarantine, members of the immediate family shall be allowed to accompany the corpse to the cemetery or crematory and to return to their premises under supervision of the local health officer.

(3) A licensed embalmer shall prepare a body for burial dead from a disease requiring quarantine in the following manner:

If the body be removed from the room in which death occurred to another room in same house, in order to enable the embalmer to better carry out his duties, both rooms must be thoroughly scrubbed and woodwork, furniture, etc., mopped in addition to the general fumigation of the house.

(4) The embalmer before entering a room containing a corpse dead from a disease requiring quarantine, shall cover himself from head to foot in a cloth or rubber gown, and shall cover his head with a snugly fitting cap, and whenever possible shall wear rubber gloves. Upon leaving the room the outer garments, cap, and gloves shall all be wrapped in a tight covering or placed in a tightly closed bag, and the entire contents shall immediately thereafter be disinfected by boiling.

(5) The coffin or casket used to convey the corpse shall not be taken into the room containing the corpse and removed therefrom unless the room previously or the room and coffin together, shall have undergone thorough disinfection, under the direction of the health officer.

(6) All knives, razors, trocars, needles, syringes, and all other instruments employed in the process of embalming, together with all vessels, sponges, cooling boards, or other apparatus taken from the room during preparation of a corpse, dead from a contagious or infectious disease, shall be thoroughly disinfected by boiling or immersion in a strong antiseptic solution immediately thereafter.

(7) All fluids or other matter removed from such bodies during the embalming process shall be either burned or mixed with equal volumes of a disinfectant solution approved by the State board of health, for at least three hours before final distribution.

(8) In cases of death from disease other than those requiring quarantine, the same procedure as in deaths from quarantinable diseases shall be carried out in all cases dead from smallpox, measles, glanders, anthrax, Rocky Mountain tick fever, leprosy, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and infantile paralysis.

(9) In cases of death from tuberculosis, typhoid fever, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, careful disinfection of the hands, instruments, and fluids and other matters removed from the body shall be carried out, but not the other restrictions relative to the preparation of such bodies.

(10) Any licensed embalmer in lieu of preparing the body for burial at the place of death may wrap such corpse completely in a sheet soaked with a strong disinfectant, and place the body so wrapped in a wicker case and remove it to his place of business for the process of embalming: *Provided, however,* That if such be done the same precautions as to disinfection shall be carried out at the undertaker's parlors as are specified for the preparation of such body at the house where death occurred, and that the right to remove said body shall not be held to confer the right to conduct a public funeral.

(11) If a funeral be held at the undertaker's parlors in the case of a person dead from any of the diseases enumerated above, except typhoid fever, tuberculosis, puerperal fever, erysipelas, or whooping cough, the local health officer shall supervise the conducting of such funeral services and the premises must be thoroughly disinfected immediately thereafter.